Mapline

A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library

Number 39 September 1985 **Dalia Varanka, *Editor***

In maintaining its hold on New France and Louisiana, the French military created a large number of maps, diagrams, and sketches of significant sites in what is now United States territory. Recently one such eighteenth-century French Louisiana map of unusual interest has come to light, permitting an archaeologist to fix two important battle sites in what is now northern Mississippi.

The French Louisiana government in 1736 and 1739–40 engaged in two very costly wars against its arch-enemy in Louisiana, the Chickasaw Indians! This powerful Indian nation, a close ally of the Carolina English who were seeking to move into the French colony, had nine villages in what is now northeastern Mississippi, in the vicinity of Tupelo. These villages were ingeniously fortified with the help of the English traders who lived there, Tchetoka, one of a cluster of three villages comprising the northernmost settlement of the Chickasaws. The result was an overwhelming defeat for the French: over half the 137 Frenchmen were to die there, including Pierre d'Artaguette, the commander of the allied force, and François-Marie Bissot de Vincennes, in command of the Indiana contingent. The location of Ogoula Tchetoka has just been determined by James R. Atkinson, an archaeologist of the National Park Service in Tupelo, using archaeological and new cartographic evidence. The new evidence is the map drawn on March 10, 1740 by Ignace François Broutin, Louisiana's chief engineer and surveyor, reproduced in this issue of *Mapline*. Atkinson's method and data for identifying this site are presented by him in the June 1985 issue of *Mississippi Archaeology*.[3]

1740 French Map Pinpoints Battle Site in Mississippi

with their defences proving to be too much for attacking French and French-allied Indians on three occasions. Only cannon and mortar fire could have reduced these formidable defences, and the French were unable to transport their artillery to the site. In 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a bill creating the "Ackia Battleground National Monument" at the presumed site of one of the villages attacked in 1736. But because the actual site could not be located, the National Monument designation was removed in 1961.[2]

While archaeologists over the years have located a number of Chickasaw village sites, until very recently dependable documentary and archaeological evidence has been lacking to identify the sites of the two villages actually attacked in 1736 and 1740. On March 25, 1736, a French and Indian contingent of almost five hundred men from Illinois and southern Indiana attacked Ogoula

On May 26, 1736, two months after d'Artaguette's defeat, Louisiana Governor Jean-Baptiste LeMoyne de Bienville arrived at the Chickasaw villages to the south of Ogoula Tchetoka with an expeditionary force of Frenchmen, armed Negroes and Choctaw Indian allies, only to suffer another bloody defeat, this one at the village of Ackia (also identified in Atkinson's article).

In 1739, after three years of preparations, Bienville mounted another major expedition against the Chickasaw villages, this time with artillery, which went up the Mississippi River to the Prudhomme Bluffs (now Memphis, Tennessee) where he built Fort Assumption some one hundred miles west of the Chickasaws. From Fort Assumption, Bienville sent over the months a number of armed reconnaissance parties to seek out a land route over which he might be able to transport his artillery to the Chickasaw stronghold. Meanwhile, as time and

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography Director: **David Buisseret**

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

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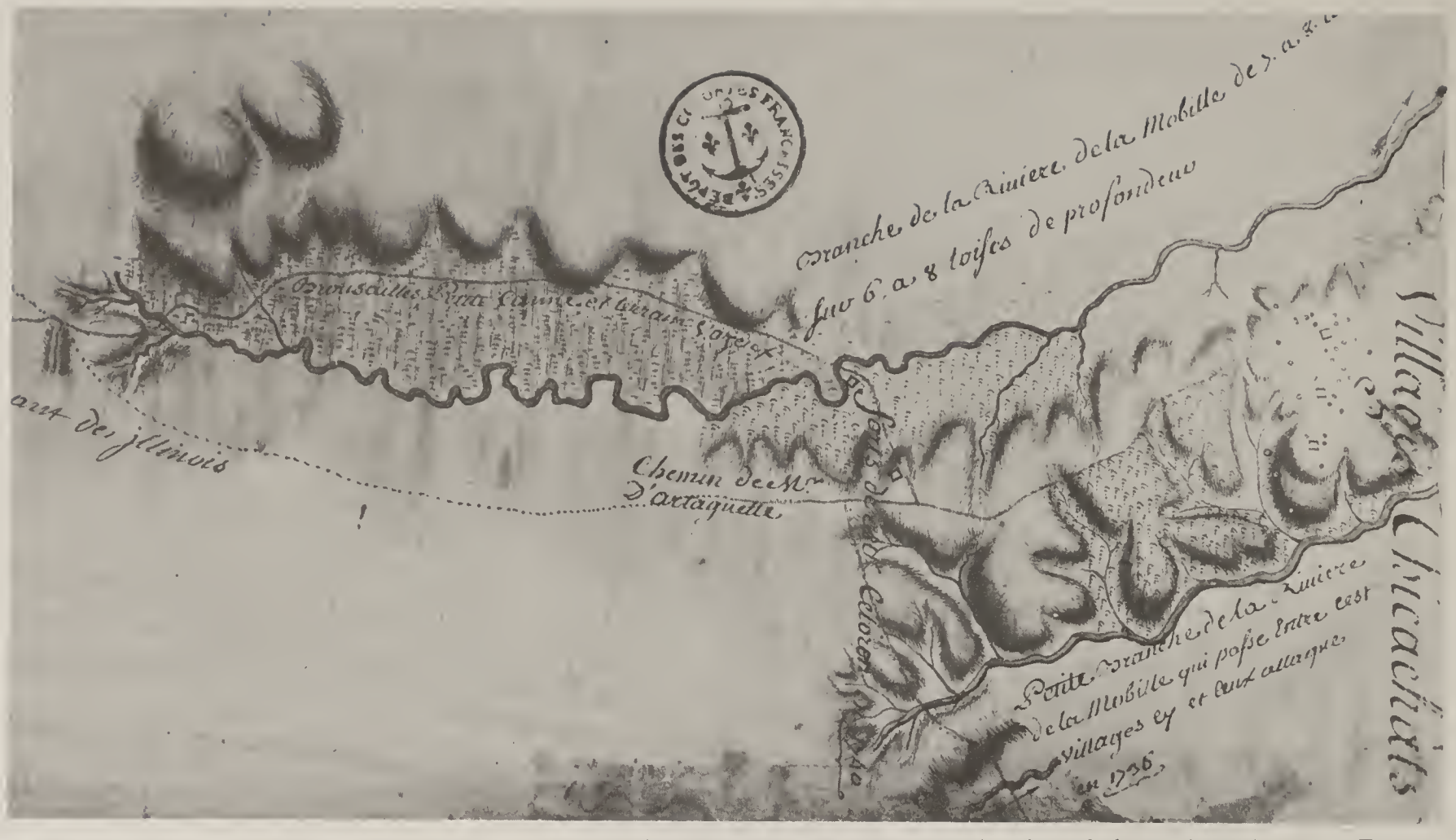
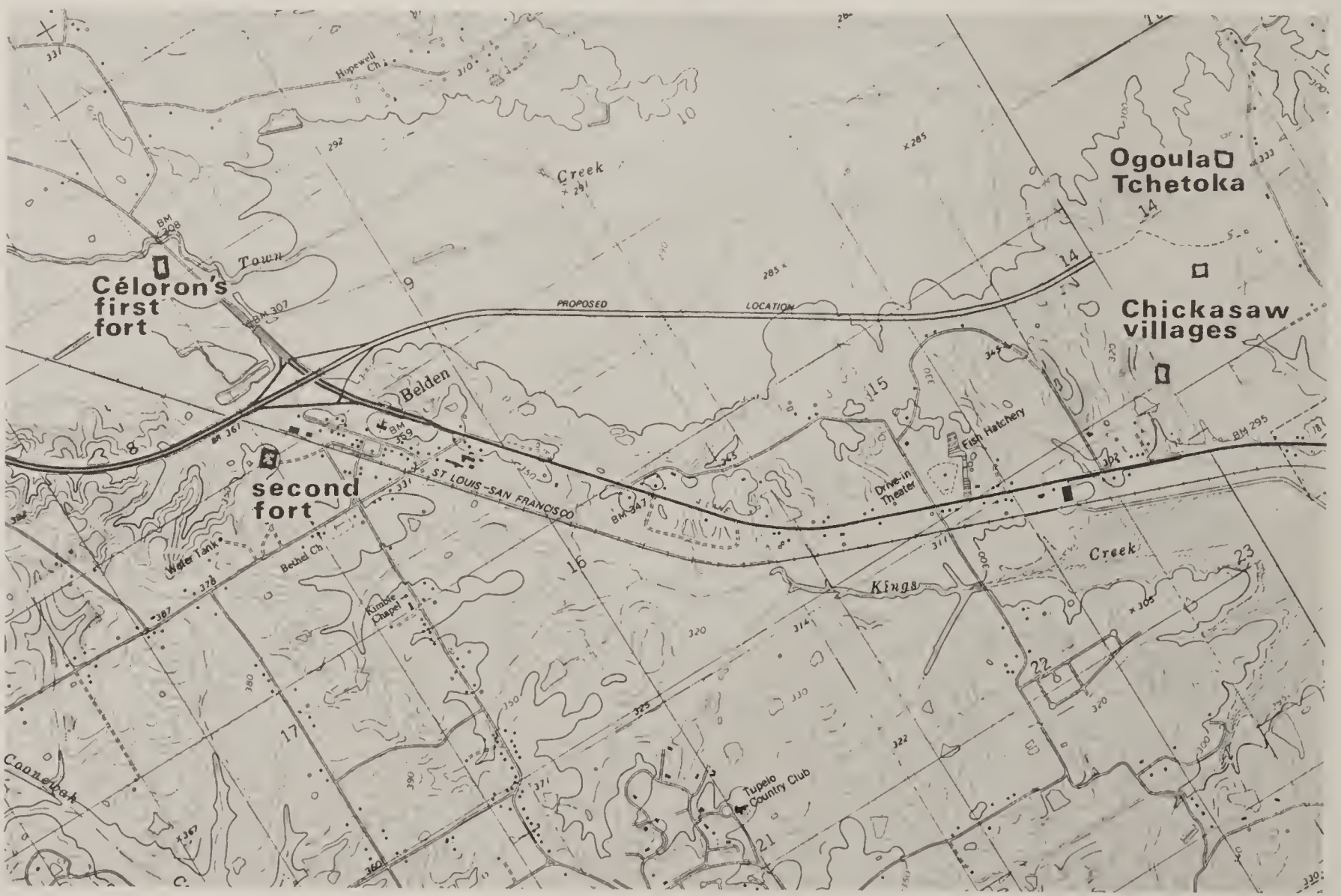

Branche de la Riviere de la Mobille de 7. a 8. toises de profondeur
Chemin de M.r D'artaguette
Petite branche de la Riviere de la Mobille qui passe entre ces villages et deux autres
en 1736.
Village des Iliniouetz

Photograph by Joseph L. Peyser

Recueil 68, carte n° 46bis, Service Historique de la Marine, Vincennes, France.



Sherman and Tupelo quadrangles of U.S. Geological Survey map

provisions for Bienville's army ran out at Fort Assumption, the governor detached Captain Pierre-Joseph Céloron de Blainville and a Canadian and Indian contingent of some six hundred men to attack the Chickasaw (without artillery) in order to secure a peace treaty, if possible.[4] On February 22, 1740, Céloron, after a three-week march following d'Artaguette's 1736 trail, attacked Ogoula Tchetoka, the same village in the northernmost cluster of Chickasaw villages which d'Artaguette had attacked in 1736. After three hours of fruitless fighting, the French withdrew to their nearby positions. On the 22nd and the 24th of February, Céloron built two forts to secure his supplies and defences, and from February 25 to 28, Céloron undertook preliminary negotiations for a face-saving peace treaty with the Chickasaws. On February 29 the French contingent left for Fort Assumption, arriving there on March 5.[5] Thus the Chickasaws successfully repulsed all three French-directed attacks against their villages, which never fell in battle.

Bienville's attempts to find a passable route for his artillery included separate reconnaissance trips by Broutin and by François Saucier, an engineer and draftsman. Broutin did not accompany Céloron's expedition to the Chickasaws, being at Fort Assumption and on reconnaissance missions during that period,[6] but Saucier did accompany Céloron to the villages, according to the journal of the expedition kept by Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry, Jr., a cadet in Céloron's detachment.[7] A number of maps were drawn to show possible routes to the Chickasaw villages which would permit the passage of Bienville's artillery pieces. One of these, signed by Broutin but undoubtedly based upon Saucier's drawings and observations, is dated March 10, 1740 at Fort Assumption, five days after Saucier's return with Céloron. This map, signed by Broutin and the subject of this article, is titled "Carte Particulière (des) Routtes faite du fort de L'Assomption au Chicachachats *(sic)* (pour) chercher un chemin Praticable pour les charoyes en 1740—Au fort de L'assomption Le 10 mars 1740." ("Special map of the routes taken from Fort Assumption to the Chickasaws in order to find a passable trail for the gun carriages in 1740.") It was recently discovered in the French archives by the author of this article.[8] But by the time the 1740 map was drawn, the exodus of Bienville's forces was already beginning, even though he did not ratify the peace treaty until the end of March, marking the inglorious end of another disastrous expedition.[9]

The 1740 Broutin map is "remarkably detailed and appears to be quite accurate with regard to the apparent area depicted on it lying northwest of Tupelo along Town Creek and King's Creek" according to Atkinson![10]

Both Atkinson in 1985 and John D. Stubbs, Jr., the latter an archaeologist working on the Chickasaw Archaeological Survey in 1982, independently identified Town Creek on the 1740 map, with north indicated to the lower left corner of the map![11] Stubbs has also made a map of "The Lee County Area as Surveyed in 1834–36" showing the creeks before they were channelized![12]

Broutin's 1740 map shows the three Chickasaw villages attacked in 1736 by d'Artaguette and in 1740 by Céloron, as well as the trails taken by the two contingents. The villages are shown on a prairie between two rivers identified by Atkinson as King's Creek on the south and Town Creek on the north. They are drawn in section 14 of the 7.5′ Sherman and Tupelo Quadrangles of the U.S. Geological Survey map reproduced in this article, together with the detail from the 1740 map. Céloron's two forts are shown as they are described in Chaussegros de Léry, Jr.'s journal: the first, built on February 22, was a small one within earshot of the Chickasaws; the second, built on February 24 because the first was flooded due to the heavy rain, was closer to the enemy, "built on a height . . . (with) a double wall which was 126 *toises* (about eight hundred feet) in circumference."[13] The map clearly shows the first fort on the south bank of a bend in Town Creek about one mile north-northwest of Belden, in section 8 of the 7.5′ Sherman Quadrangle of the U.S. Geological Survey map. Céloron's second fort was on a height about three-quarters of a mile closer to the Chickasaw villages along the trail taken by Céloron. This height is just west of Belden, west of the railroad track and southwest of the highway interchange, also in section 8 of the Sherman Quadrangle.

The French legend alongside the river to the south of the three villages (King's Creek) reads, "small branch of the Mobile River which passes between these villages and those attacked in 1736," thus identifying the relative locations of Ackia with its neighboring villages and the Ogoula Tchetoka cluster to the north. Young Chaussegros de Léry's journal describes the two groups of villages as follows:

> The 3 Chickasaw villages that we first saw and which we attacked are located on a prairie, on a hill whose two ends are north and south. These three villages appear to be but one, so close are they to each other. There is in each village a fort where they withdraw when they are pressed; behind these villages can be seen 3 more which are farther away from each other (and) in each of which there is a fort as in the first group. It is said that there is one more a little further distant toward the south but we have not seen it![14]

Chaussegros de Léry's account supports Atkinson's identifications of the sites of Ogoula Tchetoka, Ackia, and the other Chickasaw villages. The location of these important battle sites is a result of the application of archaeological, cartographic and historical evidence to a long-standing problem in determining the identity of the Chickasaw village remains which had been located but not identified. These important landmarks in the Amerindian and French history of colonial North America may well deserve to be classified once again as a National Monument.

Joseph L. Peyser
Indiana University at South Bend

Notes

1. For a brief account of these wars, see Joseph L. Peyser, "The Chickasaw Wars of 1736 and 1740: French Military Drawings and Plan Document the Struggles for the Lower Mississippi," *The Journal of Mississippi History,* 44 (February 1982), 1–25.
2. James R. Atkinson, "The Ackia and Ogoula Tchetoka Chicksaw Village Locations in 1736 during the French-Chicksaw War," *Mississippi Archaeology,* 20, no. 1 (June 1985), 54.
3. Ibid., 53–72.
4. *Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Québec pour 1922*–1923, 180; Dunbar Rowland and A. G. Sanders, *Mississippi Provincial Archives, French Dominion, 1729–1740,* I (Jackson, 1927), 439.
5. See the journal of this campaign written by Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry *fils,* transcribed in *Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Québec pour 1922–1923,* 157–165. Also transcribed in this volume on pp. 166–178 is Governor Bienville's campaign journal, and on p. 180 are his orders to Céloron.
6. See Ibid., 174–175 for Broutin's whereabouts.
7. Ibid., 157, 159.
8. The call number of the 1740 map is Recueil 68, Carte n° 46bis, Service Historique de la Marine, Vincennes, France.
9. Broutin's earlier map of Bienville's attack on Ackia, drawn in 1736, while containing Broutin's signature in the legend box at the lower left corner, also contains Saucier's signature directly under the upper-right-hand-corner legend box on the same map. This map's title and call number are "Plan a L'Estime ou Scituation de Trois Villages Chicachas," signed by Broutin and F. Saucier 28 June 1736; Portefeuille VI–C, Dépôt des Fortifications des Colonies (Louisiane), Archives Nationales, Section Outre-Mer, Paris.
10. Letter to author from James R. Atkinson, 4 May 1985.
11. Annotated copy of 1740 Broutin map sent to author by John D. Stubbs, Jr., 27 July 1982.
12. John D. Stubbs, Jr., *Archaeological Survey in Lee County, Mississippi,* Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, undated.
13. Chaussegros de Léry, *fils,* 161, 162.
14. Ibid., 165.

Valuable 17th-Century Atlas Comes to Australia

One of the world's few surviving copies of a seventeenth-century atlas—the first nautical atlas produced by an Englishman—has been acquired by the National Library of Australia.

The atlas is a huge two-volume work created by Sir Robert Dudley, illegitimate son of the Earl of Leicester. Originally published in 1646, it was reissued, slightly expanded, in 1661, twelve years after Dudley's death. The copy acquired by the Library is from the second edition.

Known simply as "Dudley's *Arcano del Mare*" (Secret of the Sea) it was the first nautical atlas to show prevailing winds and currents in harbors and anchorages, the first to use Mercator's projection, and the first to give magnetic declination.

The atlas is unusual in that it not only contains fascinating essays on navigation and shipbuilding, and more than two hundred charts, but has moveable navigational instruments made of paper affixed to its pages. The most intriguing of these was to enable mariners to work out their latitude by observing the moon.

Following the serious fire in the National Library last March, it is heartening to know from the Australian Map Circle Newsletter 35 that the Map Section escaped damage. The rare atlas collection, however, needed some special attention because of soot and smoke deposits.

Map Curator Glenys McIver examines one of the paper volvelles in the Dudley atlas.
National Library of Australia photograph, by Loui Seselja

The Chicago Map Society

The Chicago Map Society plans to have the following meetings during the remainder of 1985:

September 26, James Akerman, The Newberry Library, on the history of atlases in western Europe

October 24, David Buisseret, introducing to members the newly-opened exhibition "Maps and Ministers"

November 21, Paul Anderson, Illinois State University, on an analysis of the map of Juan de la Cosa

December 12, members' night for showing and commenting on their maps

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Nicholas-André Monsiau. **Louis XVI, Accompanied by M. the Maréchal de Castries, Ministre de la Marine, Gives His Instructions to M. de La Pérouse for His Trip Around the World** [From the Musée National du Château de Versailles] The expedition of M. La Pérouse left France in 1785, and came to a tragic end in 1788.
Robert Blau, photographer

Jeannette D. Black Fellowship Awards

Three of eighteen new Fellows at the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University are among the first to receive awards in memory of Jeannette D. Black, past Curator of Maps at the Library. These 1985–86 Research Fellows, their institutions, and their subject areas are:

- Dr. Graham N. G. Clarke, Rutherford College, University of Kent, England. "The map as cultural text: early American maps and their significance as literary and political images"
- Dr. Jagwiga Bzinkowska, Jagellonian Library, Poland. "Research in cartographic materials"
- Dr. Harry Kelsey, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, U.S. "Voyage of Ruy Lopez de Villalobos, 1542–1547"

The John Carter Brown Library, an independently managed research institution, offers about twelve short-term fellowships each year. For further information and application forms, write to the Director, John Carter Brown library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912.

Minute Particulars

One fascination with antiquarian maps is following related images; borrowings, corrections, and new information flow from one cartographer's product to another, and the most novice map observer can readily trace the process.

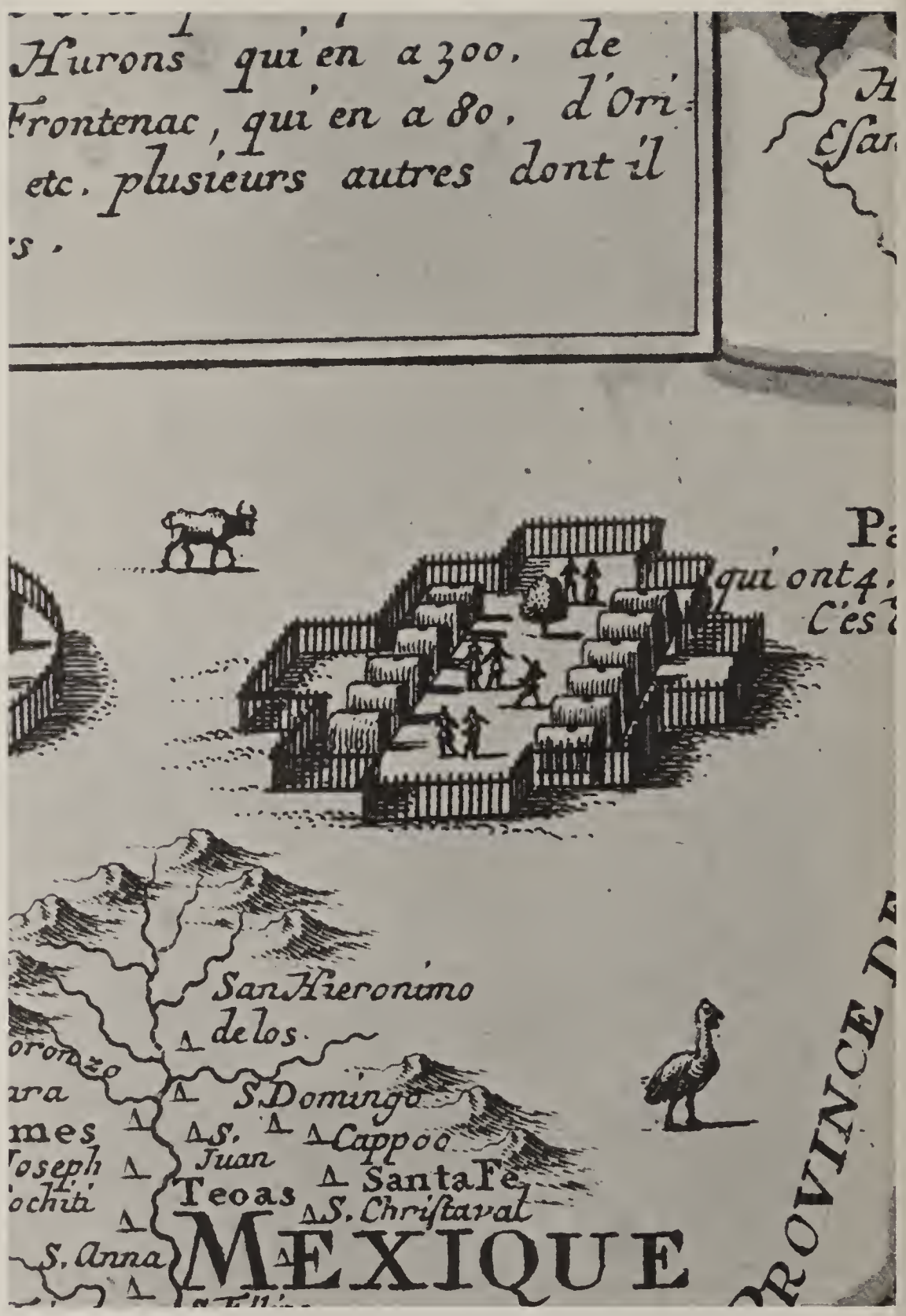
Blaeu's *Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova,* 1635, features striking depictions of two types of Indian villages, among other details. Blaeu identifies the groupings as "Modus muniendi apud Mahikanenses" Jansson's *Belgii Novi, Angliae Novae, et Partis Virginiae,* 1651, faithfully reproduces the detailing found in Blaeu's earlier map. Jansson further identifies the villages with the qualifying phrase "Maniere van woomplaetsen ofte Dorpen der Mahikans end andre Natien haer geburen." That is, built by the Mohicans and other Indian nations living in the immediate region.

The third state of Visscher's *Novi Belgii Novaeque Angliae nec non Partis Virginiae Tabula,* 1659?, copied from Jansson, distinguishes between the two types of villages; attributing the rectangular form to the Mohicans, using the same phrases as Jansson and Blaeu, while adding "Alter Modus apud Minnessioncos Ander Manier der Minnessinckesche Dorpen" above the circular village form.

Seller's *Mapp of New Jarsey,* 1674, incorporates many of the decorative aspects of the Blaeu and Jansson maps, though his Indian villages are not specifically linked to the area. The legend above the villages reads "Modus muniendi/The manner of the Indian Fortifications Towns Houses and Dwelling Places."

The removal of specific identification, coupled with Seller's generic description, leads to speculation that these Indian villages indicate tribal occupation. It is hardly surprising, therefore, to find reduced versions of the village plans used by Châtelain on his *Carte de la Nouvelle France*... (1720?). This occurrence, illustrated here, is coupled with the indication that a certain tribe has "4. grands villages" in the area. The casual viewer may be somewhat disconcerted to see palisaded villages in a region approximately due north of present-day Santa Fe, New Mexico, as Châtelain hints to be the case, instead of pueblos and adobes. Observant map readers, however, may rest assured that there is some logic behind the symbol's use in the treeless Plains and desert Southwest.

Linda Carlson Sharp



Courtesy, Indiana Historical Society;
Seth I. Rossman, photographer

History of Cartography Conference at the Public Archives of Canada

Beautifully hosted by the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, the Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography met in Ottawa from 8 to 12 July, 1985, and presented many sessions of widely varied interest.

On Sunday, 7 July, a special meeting in the National Map Collection for curators of collections of historical maps preceded the opening sessions and panel discussions about teaching the history of cartography. From Tuesday to Thursday, sessions sometimes ran concurrently, and groups of people diverged to pursue specific interests, which might have been cartobibliography, European cartography, portolan charts, colonial cartography, or a chronology for the dating of early maps. A joint meeting with the Ottawa Map Society continued the conference's Evening of Canadian Cartography into a late hour on Tuesday night.

Throughout the week, four exhibits of cartographic imagery were available for viewing. In the midst of the activity, the printing of a DesBarres copperplate brought to life a stage in the formation of an engraved map. Meetings at the Archives wound down to a close on Thursday afternoon with lively discussion about the Society's future and policy regarding, among other things, membership, decision-making, and a constitution. Offers to host the 1991 conference were considered, and the Stockholm/Helsinki location was chosen.

A banquet/barbecue was scheduled that night at the Museum of Man, in Ottawa, where the speaker, J. Brian Harley, afterwards presented "Imago Mundi: The Last Fifty Years and the Next Ten." The last day of the conference was spent touring eastern Ontario, and all participants were invited to travel to Montreal on Saturday to see a map exhibition at the David M. Stewart Museum on St. Helen's Island.

The International Conference on the History of Cartography will meet next in Paris, 7–11 September, in 1987. Themes are:

medieval world maps
methods of great discoveries cartography
the state and cartography
the description of islands
methods of historical cartography of towns

The conference will be sponsored by the Bibliotèque Nationale, Departement des Cartes et Plans, and the coordinator is Monique Pelletier.

Canada's capital around 1893.

Map Talk

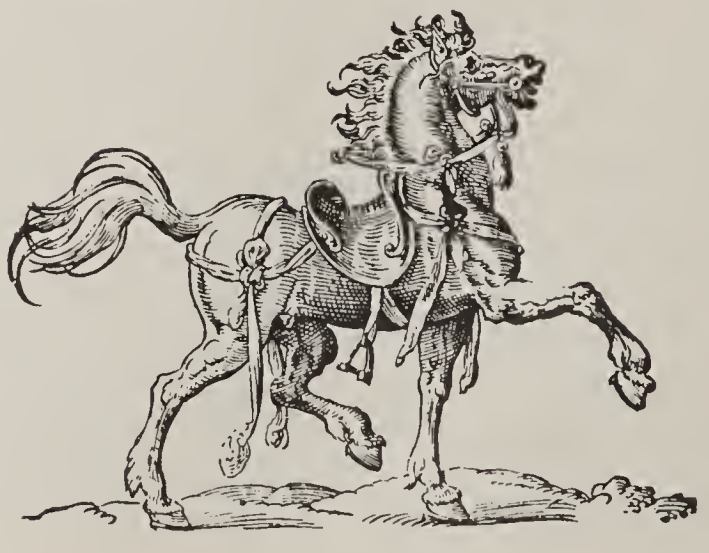
Michael knew nothing of the City; and, in the spirit of the old cartographers: "Where you know nothing, place terrors," made his way through the purlieus of the Poultry, towards that holy of holies, the offices of Cuthcott, Kingson and Forsyte.

John Galsworthy, *The White Monkey,* 1924.
Contributed by Rachel Towner

Courtesy, AGS Collection
Robert Blau, photographer

Monarchs, Ministers, & Maps: a cartographic exhibit

The eighth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., lectures in the history of cartography, to be held at the library from 7 to 9 November 1985, will be accompanied by an exhibition entitled "Monarchs, Ministers and Maps: a cartographic exhibit," in the Hermon Dunlap Smith Gallery. This exhibition, on view from 21 October to 29 November, will show cartographic and other material, chosen to illustrate the process by which, in early modern Europe, kings and ministers came to realize that maps could play an important part in the business of government. The Curator for the exhibition is James Akerman, with Arthur Holzheimer as Assistant Curator; they are preparing an illustrated catalog, which will be available in the gallery. Please call 312-943-9090 for further information about this exhibition and the lectures.



Seutter at the Newberry

Cartouche from *Lo Stato della Republica di Genova*
Peter Weil, photographer

An outstanding selection of eighteenth-century Germanic maps exists in one of the Library's volumes, modestly entitled "Collection of Maps: Seutter." The bound collection is not an atlas, but contains 97 works by Seutter and his relatives, arranged with no apparent organization; it offers an unusual opportunity to study a considerable part of the production of the house of Seutter. The staid, sometimes colorful, cartouche-dominated maps seem to reflect the seriousness and complexity of the times. The linework and type are bold and black, giving the maps a heavy appearance. In many instances, the delicately-engraved cartouches show warlike images such as ships firing broadsides, cannon-barrels, spears, or sword-wielding soldiers. Occasionally, as on the cartouche in the *Theatrum Belli . . . Danueii et Hungaria,* there is a vivid battle-scene; here a European soldier is slaying a Turk. Not all the cartouches are violent, though, and some depict peaceful countrysides.

Matthew Seutter was born in 1678 to Matthew and Helen Seutter of Augsburg. Because of the scarcity of precious metals (all gold and silver mined was minted to pay debts incurred during the Thirty Years War), Matthew did not apprentice to his silversmith father, but worked for a while in a brewing apprenticeship with his maternal grandfather. In 1697, he went to Nürnberg, possibly to avoid military conscription, and became a student of Johann E. Homann, the most noted Germanic cartographer of the period. In 1707 Seutter established his own mapping enterprise in Augsburg, and became one of the most prolific map publishers of the eighteenth century, producing approximately five hundred maps as well as geographical *curiosa* and heraldic charts. He also published a celestial globe, a terrestrial globe, and eight atlases. His *Grosser Atlas,* dedicated to Charles VI of the Holy Roman Empire, obtained for him (in about 1726) the title of "Geographer to the King" and a royal stipend. He married three times, and from these unions had four children: Anna, Euphrosine, Albrecht and Matthew the Younger. Anna married the art dealer G. E. Probst, Euphrosine married T. C. Lotter, Albrecht married into the Probst family, and Matthew died at an early age. All of the males were copper-engravers, except Probst, who worked for Seutter.

The primary historic significance of Seutter is that he applied the concept of mass distribution to his marketing program. His principal biographer, Sandler, states that Seutter was not a person of great ingenuity, and is known rather for the quantity of his work than for its quality. The great extent of his map-production was largely due to Augsburg's non-compliance with the copyright laws, which allowed Seutter to copy freely without penalty. Occasionally he did cite sources, such as De L'Isle for the *Mappae Moscovitici* and the *Imperii Moscovitici . . .*, but this was rare. None of his maps was dated.

Seutter's production-techniques were assembly-line, which was also a new concept at the time. Other than his relations, Seutter employed Gottfried Rogg, Abraham Drenwet and Gottfried Eichler, all well-established copper-engravers whose talents seem to have been used primarily for the creation of cartouches. After Seutter's death in 1757, the business passed to his three living relatives, sons-in-law T. C. Lotter and G. B. Probst, and son Albrecht. After Albrecht's death in 1670, Lotter inherited the publishing portion of the business and, along with his son Matthew Albrecht, managed the company. Seutter's name was removed from the maps, and revisions and updatings were made, but essentially the same design and style that Seutter carried on from Homann remained. The Seutter line ceased with Matthew Albrecht Lotter's death in 1810. While Seutter's maps are not generally considered artistically noteworthy, some maps are exquisitely rendered. Two such maps in the Newberry collection are the *Stato della Republica di Genova* (T. C. Lotter, engraver) and *Melte vulgo Malta,* the most colorful map in the volume.

Ray Brod
University of Illinois at Chicago, Newberry Library fellow

BRIEFLY NOTED

On 14 August 1985, the exhibit "Men of Greatness, Feats of Daring" will open at the Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. Included in the artifacts on display will be the resulting surveys, instruments and manuals used for them, descriptions of the surveying techniques, previously published atlases and books which Wilkes used as references, and later works based on the maps and charts of the expedition. A chapter of the exhibit catalog,"Surveying and Charting the Pacific Basin," was written by Charles A. Burroughs, Ralph Ehrenberg, and John Wolter.

A special lecture-session on the History of Cartography is scheduled for the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Council for Geographic Education.

Convening in Milwaukee on Friday and Saturday, 4 and 5 October 1985, the meeting will be hosted by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and the American Geographical Society Collection. A talk entitled "The Rewriting of the History of the Map" by David Woodward will be presented at the Saturday luncheon. Among other events scheduled, there will be a tour of the AGS Collection's rare map and atlas holdings.

Further information regarding the Wisconsin Council for Geographic Education can be obtained from Howard Deller, AGS Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, or by calling 414-963-6282.

An exhibition of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century maps of the Ukraine was shown from 21-28 April 1985 at the University of Alberta. It was arranged chronologically by guest curator Bohdan S. Kordan to illustrate the historical developments on the Ukrainian territory. Most of the maps were from the University Map Collection, University of Alberta, to which several maps of the Ukraine were bequeathed by the late Professor I. L. Rudnytsky. A catalog accompanied the exhibit.

Dartmouth College Library Bulletin, November 1984, contains two articles of interest to historians of American maps. Both are discussions of nineteenth-century mapmakers who were fascinated with the geology and formation of the White Mountains in northern New England. The first of the two, "Hitchcock's Relief Map at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876" by Alan L. King describes Charles Henry Hitchcock's (1836-1919) model of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. In the second article Walter W. Wright discusses "Leavitt's Map of the White Mountains." Leavitt is well-known as a folk artist and poet-guide.

Gilded Scenes and Shining Prospects

The fall exhibition at The Yale Center for British Art will explore views of British cities that appeared between 1575, the date of Hoefnagel's portrait of Oxford in Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* and 1900, when the *Graphic* newspaper published the last of its panoramas. The exhibition will be on view from 9 October through 15 December 1985.

These early town prospects were, in one sense, substitutes for cartographic plans, and until the mid-eighteenth century, map publishers were the principal producers. The earliest views of British towns, such as C. J. Visscher's "Prospect of London" of 1616, were engraved and published on the Continent or were made by foreign artists working in Britain. Of these the Bohemian Wenceslaus Hollar is outstanding; between 1637 and 1676, he engraved views of London, Canterbury, and other towns.

One of Hollar's worthiest successors, the Dutchman Johannes Kip, was the chief contributor to the eighteenth century's most significant collection of town views, the *Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne,* also called *Britannia Illustrata,* which appeared from 1707 through the 1720s. Among the views from this monumental work included in the exhibition are prospects of Edinburgh, Plymouth, Oxford, Cambridge, and Harwich. Later in the century, the Society of Antiquaries encouraged Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in their project to record the major cities of England and Wales in seventy-seven long sheet views which were published between 1728 and 1753. Their views of Leeds, Wakefield, Lincoln, Maidstone, and Ripon are among those on view.

Painted panoramas gained enormous popularity at the end of the eighteenth century. These gargantuan spectacles were exhibited in specially-designed rotundas so that they surrounded the viewer. In turn, many of the painted panoramas were translated into published prints, such as Robert Barker's *London from the Roof of the Albion Mills.*

Finally, the nineteenth century witnessed the proliferation of "novelty" panoramas: souvenirs of holiday resorts, views ostensibly taken from balloons, and "moving" scenes wound from one spool to another. Weekly illustrated newspapers, which began publication in the 1840s, regularly published large wood-engraved panoramas of cities.

North America's rich panorama heritage has long been the subject of critical investigation. Britain's, in sharp contrast, has been woefully neglected despite the abundance of material. Over five hundred different large prospects and panoramas of British towns have been traced in recent years; one hundred and five of these will be featured in *Gilded Scenes and Shining Prospects.*

CANTEBRIGIA, o:
pulentissimi Angliæ Regni, urbs celeberrimi nominis, ab Academiæ conditore Cantabro, cognominata. A Granta, fluuio ciuano, Cairgrant: Saxonib. Grauntecestre, et Grantebrige, iam olim nuncupata

Peter Weil, photographer

The exhibition will include the unique "View of the Cittye of London from the North Towards the Sowth," c.1596; the only complete copy of John Norden's "Civitas Londini," 1600; and three examples from Samuel Buck's previously unidentified series of large two-sheet prospects of Wakefield, Leeds, and Lincoln. Most striking of all will be the celebrated "Aeronautical View," 1831, which was found inside a barrel when an attic was being cleared in Rhinebeck, New York. This exhibition provides the first occasion for the display of the panorama since its rediscovery.

Gilded Scenes and Shining Prospects has been organized by Ralph Hyde, Keeper of Prints and Maps at the Guildhall Library, City of London. Lectures and discussions relating to the exhibit are scheduled. For further information, please contact Shirley Johnson, Yale Center for British Art, 1080 Chapel Street, Box 2120 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. Telephone: 203-436-1162.

Calendar

7 September 1985

"American Revolutionary Cartographer" by Lincoln Diamant. The New York Map Society meeting at the American Museum of Natural History, 11:00 a.m.

8–14 September 1985

The First International Brendan Conference to be held at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.

10 September 1985

Professor Kazataka Unno spoke to the Map Society of British Columbia about Japanese maps in the George H. Beans Collection.

17 September 1985

Washington Map Society meeting at 7:30 p.m. at the Washington Science Center (Building 1), 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Maryland. For further details, write Jeanne Young, Secretary, 710 Lowander Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland 20901.

20–30 September 1985

IMCoS symposium in Helsinki, Finland, in conjunction with Chartarum Amici. Alan Barlett, St. Raphael, 2b Fontmell Park, Ashford, Middlesex, T W15 2NW.

27 September 1985

"Railroad Maps of North America" by Andrew Modelski. Map Society of the Delaware Valley.

8 October 1985

October meeting of the Map Society of British Columbia to be held at 8:00 p.m. at the Special Collections, U.B.C.

5 October 1985

"Old Maps— Materials, Error, and Beauty" by Dr. Heinz N. Roth, New York Map Society meeting, 11:00 a.m., at The American Museum of Natural History, New York.

30 October 1985

"The Discovery of the World—Maps of the Earth and the cosmos," an exhibition from the David Macdonald Stewart Collection, will close. The Old Fort, Saint-Helen's Island, Montréal, Québec. 514– 861–6701.

2 November 1985

Visit to the Princeton University Library to be conducted by Laurance Spellman. New York Map Society meeting.

7–9 November 1985

"Monarchs, Ministers and Maps: the Emergence of Cartography as a Tool of Government in Early Modern Europe," the eighth series of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, will be held at The Newberry Library.

8 November 1985—30 April 1986

"Charting the Pacific Basin, 1768–1842." Curators Gary Fitzpatrick and James Flatness present an exhibition at the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington D.C.

10–13 November 1985

North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) fifth annual meeting at the Holiday Inn-Chicago in Skokie, Illinois. Further information available from: Ruth Rowles, NACIS Program Chair, Department of Geography, University of Kentucky, 40506-0027. 608–262–6850.

14–15 November 1985

"Men of Greatness, Feats of Daring" symposium and exhibit opens at the Natural History Building, Smithsonian Institution. Washington D.C. For more information, write Dr. Herman J. Viola, Director, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20408.

15–16 November 1985

The Society for the History of Discoveries annual meeting in Washington, D.C. For information, write: Dr. John A. Wolter, Program Chairman, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20408 202–287–8530.

December 1985

Deadline to submit one-page summaries of papers about globes for the Coronelli Society Symposium to be held mid-September in Amsterdam. Official languages are English and German, but contributions in French will be accepted. Coronelli Gesellschaft, Schwindgasse 6, Postfach 68, A–1041 Wien, Austria.

5 December 1985

Dr. Norman J. W. Thrower will speak at the Washington Map Society meeting about "California Map Collections" at 7:30. The location will be announced.

7 December 1985

"Maps, Monks, Myths" by Gwendolyn Barkley. New York Map Society meeting at the American Museum of Natural History, 11:00 a.m.